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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/712,326	11/12/2003	Rao Annapragada	LAM-P-1031	2008
48008	7590 12/13/2005		EXAMINER	
VIRTUAL LEGAL, P.C.			NGUYEN, THANH T	
MICHAEL A.	. KERR TIVE POINTE WAY, UNIT	16	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	TY, NV 89706	.,	2813	
			DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			<u> </u>
-	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/712,326	ANNAPRAGADA ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thanh T. Nguyen	2813	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	•-
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REI THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO  Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per  Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. t 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thi iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI atute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communic BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ation.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15	5 February 2005.		
,	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under			ts is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.  7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a Applicant may not request that any objection to a Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) objected to the drawing(s) be held in abeya rection is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.1	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bur * See the attached detailed Office action for a	ents have been received. ents have been received in a priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No  n received in this National Stage	•
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/17/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 15 recites the limitation "oxidizing" in lines 6-7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to replace "oxidizing" with --first--.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made

to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-19 are stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chooi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,465,888) in view of Lui et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,647,994).

Referring to figures 2a-4f, Han et al. teaches a method of removing a photoresist layer (see col. 7, lines 59-60) form an integrated circuit (IC) structure having an etched dielectric layer with an exposed barrier layer, wherein the dielectric layer comprises silicon and oxygen (230, see col. 7, lines 47-54) and the barrier layer comprises silicon nitride or silicon carbide (215, see col. 7, lines 20-33), the method comprising:

Firstly, etching the dielectric layer (230) and exposing the barrier layer (215, see figure 2b);

Secondly, feeding a first gas mixture into a reactor wherein the first gas mixture comprises carbon monoxide (CO)(see col. 8, lines 1-10);

Generating a plasma in the reactor (see col. 8, lines 1-10, noted that gas have to flow in the chamber and plasmanizing); and

Selectively removing the photoresist layer with little or no etching of the exposed barrier layer (see figure 2b, col. 8, lines 11-16), thereby minimizing the loss of the exposed barrier material during removing the photoresist layer. Noted that since removing the photoresist by ashing without removing anything inside of the opening would minimize the loss of the barrier material.

Regarding to claim 2, dielectric material is silicon dioxide (230, see col. 7, lines 47-54).

Regarding to claim 3, the first gas mixture further comprises oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) (see col. 8, lines 1-10).

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Regarding to claim 4, the first gas mixture further comprises nitrogen  $(N_2)$  (see col. 8, lines 1-10).

Regarding to claims 5, 11, 15, the first gas mixture further comprise the gas mixture selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen, nitrogen/oxygen, nitrous oxide, ammonia, nitrogen/hydrogen, and water vapor (see col. 8, lines 1-10).

Regarding to claims 6, 12, 17, etched dielectric material is composed of a material selected from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, silicon oxide, organosilicate glass, and fluorinate silicate glass (see col. 7, lines 34-54).

Regarding to claims 7, 13, 18, cap layer located between the dielectric and the photoresist, the cap layer is composed of a material selected from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, silicon oxynitride, silicon carbide and silicon nitride (235, silicon nitride, see col. 7, lines 54-58).

Regarding to claims 8, 14, reactor used to remove the photoresist from the IC structure is also used to etch the dielectric (see col. 8, lines 1-16).

Regarding to claim 9, a third layer that includes a conductive interconnect (210) that abuts the barrier layer (215) and the second dielectric material (220) adjacent the conductive interconnect, the barrier (215) between the etched first dielectric layer (230) and the third layer (210).

Regarding to claims 10, 16, 19, the first dielectric layer (230) and the second dielectric layer (220) is comprised of materials that include silicon and oxygen (see col. 7, lines 34-54, noted that silicon oxide includes silicon and oxygen).

Chooi et al. teaches etching the photoresist film by using carbon monoxide gas (CO) (see col. 8, lines 17-33). However, the reference does not teach removing the photoresist film from the surface of the structure by using carbon monoxide gas.

Lui et al. teaches removing the photoresist film by using carbon monoxide gas (CO) from the surface of the structure (see figures 1b-1c, col. 3, lines 65-67, col. 4, lines 1-14). Noted that the same gas would inherently provide the same function as minimizing the loss of the exposed barrier during the removal of the photoresist film.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the requisite art at the time of the invention was made would removing the photoresist film by using carbon monoxide gas (CO) from the surface of the structure in process of Chooi et al. as taught by Lui et al. because removing the photoresist film by using carbon monoxide gas would prevent attack or damage to the bottom layer or the side wall of the structure.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1695, or by Email via address Thanh.Nguyen@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:00AM to 3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead, Jr., can be reached on (571) 272-1702. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956 (See MPEP 203.08).

Thanh Nguyen
Patent Examiner
Patent Examining Group 2800

TTN